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# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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COMING CIVILIZATION

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## CURRENT COMMENT

BY FREDERIC HEATH.

The Social-Democrats in the German parliament are making herculean efforts to force a governmental investigation of the high cost of living.

If the Socialist vote this year goes to a million and a half capitalism will shudder in apprehension. If it goes to two million capitalism will lose its head altogether.

London will have a new Social-Democratic labor paper, a daily which will make its appearance on the eighth of next month. It will be called the Daily Citizen.

The newly chosen president of the Chicago and Alton railway says that the working people will never so prosper as they are at the present time. Do you mind that, nu?

Twenty-six thousand miles is the total of travel that Vice Presidential Candidate Seidel will have accomplished in his speaking tour by the time election day rolls around.

An intercollegiate league of Socialist students is formed in England. A recent congress was held at Manchester, with delegates from Cambridge, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and the Irish universities. There was great enthusiasm.

Another notable victory has been achieved by our party in Germany. This time in Schwabing-Sondhausen where the Social-Democrats have put a representative, for the first time in the Landtag. What kept the party from success all these years was the fierce voting system, one of the worst on the continent.

Justice is blind, but she can smell, says an excellent saying. So often is this happening that we now not only hear the recall of judges talked about but recall of decisions as well. All of which is an effort to protect the people from the injustice that courts often do in the name of official justice.

One fact regarding the planted dynamite at Lawrence was that one of the Boston papers printed an account of the find and that it was actually planted and this will be used by the district attorney in developing the case against the wool trust. Already one wealthy mill man has blown his brains out to escape the impending exposure.

The DeLoachens will have to change their name to get on the official ballot in California and Pennsylvania this year. Thus some of Dan's chickens will come home to roost since he wasted lots of ink in the past poking fun at the Socialists for not being able to alter names in some states to meet the requirements of the old party election laws.

The associated press recently told the readers of American newspapers that the Labor party in the state of Queensland, Australia, had been "badly defeated." But the figures are now at hand and show that while the capitalists won as before, the labor forces increased their vote by 40,441! A few more such defeats and the enemy will find itself up to its ears in defeat.

It is believed that the revelations regarding the planting of dynamite in Lawrence by tools of the wool trust, even the president of the trust himself being under charges, will break down the far-fetched scheme of the authorities to "John" Ertter and Giovanni on a charge of being themselves responsible for the shooting of a striking girl by a policeman because they had led the strike. The trial is about to be held and it is now claimed that there is old party politics in the prosecution of the trust people, which, though not entirely sincere, will still have its influence in the trials.

Unable to get his venomous spew printed in the reputable Socialist press, Editor Carr now reveals his motives by whining that the said papers "refuse to print both sides." Carr's side of the coin is that the party and some of its workers. Under an apocryphal demand for the printing of both sides, he figured on forcing the said papers to sully their pages and compromise the propaganda by putting in type foul aspersions on the party officials and the party in general. Smooth game, all right, only it hasn't exactly worked. He is now making mysterious threats about worse things to come. But his power for evil ended when he was tried and fired from the party.

One of the leaders of the Bull Moose in Milwaukee, a lawyer belonging to a legal firm that has not had a very high reputation for probity, was in New York during the Seidel administration in Milwaukee and in an interview told how badly Milwaukee was ruled and what villainous and incendiary people the Social-Democrats were. Now, by a turn of the political wheel, this same chap is shouting under a platform borrowed liberally from the Socialists and trying to be a consistent moozer. He is typical of the sham and hypocrisy of old party politics. Like master like man. Only the other day Teddy himself, who a few years ago called Debs an "undesirable citizen," referred in one of his speeches to "Brother Debs."

The Social-Democrats of Germany are about to hold their party congress at Chemnitz, in fact will have held it ere these lines get to the reader, and sure enough already we have the capitalistic cable reports telling the readers of this country that there is a split brewing in the party over there, this time over the subject of intolerable bossism. For years these tactics have been resorted to by the capitalist interests. Always on the eve of one of the German party conferences there were prophecies of a split. They always prove false, as will be the one this year. The German organization has an enrollment of nearly a million, 110 seats in the Reichstag.

### Socialism as an Ideal

The ethical ideals of Socialism have attracted to its ranks its best adherents. It is these ethical ideals which have inspired the rank and file of the party with a sense of duty and religious devotion. It may be said, indeed, that nothing in the present day is so likely to awaken the conscience of the ordinary man or woman as to increase the sense of responsibility, as a thorough course in Socialism. The study of Socialism has proved the turning point in thousands of lives, and converted self-seeking men and women into self-sacrificing citizens. The impartial observer can scarcely claim that the bible produces so marked an effect upon the daily habitual life of the average man and woman, who profess to guide their conduct by it, as Socialism does upon its adherents. Professor Richard T. Ely.

## How Congressman Berger Got a Hearing for Socialism--Inner Facts

One hot day in August, 1911, the house of representatives assembled at noon for its usual day's work. The chaplain doled out his prayer, the journal was read and adopted, and the day's exploits began. Jim Mann of Illinois, the minority leader, rose in his seat with a bundle of papers in his hand. As he was getting ready, the bulky form of Victor Berger, the "lone Socialist," as they were calling him then, in the first year of his service in the house, sidled up to him. As Mann arose, Berger arose. Mann said, "Mr. Speaker, I yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin." Berger then, with a happy smile on his face, proceeded to deliver his short speech on old age pensions that has since been circulated so widely by the party.

Mann had arisen for quite another purpose than to ask Berger to speak. In fact, he was opposed to the idea of a speech by the "lone Socialist" at that time. He had something else to do, something that he thought was far more important than a dozen Social-Democratic speeches. Berger had not said a word to him, but just by walking up to him, he had made Berger the floor, and the speech was delivered. Just what had happened.

The house and the senate are divided into a majority and a minority. American people seem not to believe in the idea of the right, the center and the left. They seem to believe only in two parties, and these two parties all the time. When the Whig party is wiped out, then there is the Republican. When the Federal party is wiped out, and there remains only the Democratic party, that party divided into two parts. Once or twice, there have been other parties in the house, such as the American in the 40's, and the Populist, about 20 years ago, but they have never lasted. So it is, that the house is divided into the Democratic and the Republican side and the Socialist side, but into two sides, the majority and the minority. Now, when a Socialist appeared on the scene at the beginning of the sixtieth congress, it was hard to catalogue him, as there had been no

"third" party member since 1895, when the Populist party died. So they assigned Berger to the minority, which happened to be the Republican party, also for the first time since 1895.

Now, in the orderly procedure of the house, the time for debate is usually previous agreement. Suppose, for instance, the question for discussion is the sundry civil appropriation bill, that carries with it over three hundred million dollars, and that pays for the running of all of the departments. The chairman of all the committees are members of the majority. Take the case of the committee on appropriations. The chairman in the house is a Republican, a stand-pat Republican. There are 21 members of that committee, 14 of the majority and seven of the minority. The senior minority member was the snaky Jesuit, John J. Fitzgerald, the very young man who "represents" Brownsville in congress. Now, when the minority became the majority, the senior minority member of every committee became chairman, and the former chairman became the senior minority member—if he survived. Tawney did not survive, so Uncle Joe Cannon became the senior minority member of that committee.

The report of the committee, that is, in this case, the appropriation bill, has been reported out. It is a majority measure. It will probably pass. But there must be debate, as the members must have some "remarks" to frank out to their admiring constituents. By a previous agreement, say 10 hours are allotted for debate on the bill. The theory is that Fitzgerald will speak five hours, and Cannon the other five hours. But any member can "yield"—that is, give as much of his time to any other member as he chooses. So the procedure is usually as follows. The speaker drones, "The gentleman from New York is recognized." Fitzgerald rises and says, "Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Thayer)." Thayer arises and addresses the enraptured house for 30 minutes. Then the gentleman from Illinois is recognized, and the speaker of the 76-year-old ex-speaker is

seen. He yields 30 minutes to the "gentleman from New York (Mr. Caldwell)." Thus, when Berger wants to speak on any subject, he must first have arranged with the senior minority member of the committee in charge of the subject to be granted the time that he wants. That is why he has made the comparatively small number of speeches that he has.

In the case that we are considering, however, Berger had a harder time. It is probably not very well known, but it is a fact that a large number of bills go through congress without a vote. Suppose the measure is to pay the elevator man in the capitol his weekly pay. No one has any objection—not even a DeLeonite, if he managed to elp into the house, could ever object to such a measure, even if it were introduced by a tool of the capitalist class. And there is a very large class of such measures that have to be passed by congress for some reason or other, instead of working automatically. So the speaker says, "Is there objection?" (Pause.) Without objection, the bill or motion is passed.

This is called potting things through by unanimous consent. If one member objects, there must be a roll call. But in 99 cases out of 100 there is no objection.

### How He Did It

On that hot day in August, 1911, Berger wanted to make a speech in behalf of the old age pension bill that he had just introduced, and that was causing so much talk. As has been explained above, he had to go to the leader of the minority in charge. But there was no committee report on hand, so he had to go to the leader of the minority on the floor of the house and ask his permission to speak. That leader is James R. Mann of Illinois. Berger said, "Jim, I want 15 minutes for my old age pension." Mann said, "I am sorry, Victor, but I can't give it to you." "But I must have it." "But I will not give it to you."

objection would necessitate a roll call. Berger elided up to Mann. Mann saw the point. Berger was going to object to each and every single one of the bills as they came up. This would mean a roll call on each one. There were then 391 members of the house (with the members from Arizona and New Mexico, since admitted, there are four more). To read the names of each one of the nearly 400 members would take 15 minutes. Then, each one, including Berger, would vote "Aye," but that would not be all. The rules provide that the names of all those not voting on the first roll call shall be called again. Since there was a slim attendance, that would mean that more than half would have to be read for the second time. That would mean that at least 25 minutes would be consumed with each bill. Mann saw that in Berger's eye. So, instead of making the motion to pass the first bill in his list, he "yielded" 15 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Then Berger made the speech that has reached hundreds of thousands who would never have heard of the bill otherwise, who were reached by the Socialist message by the use of that parliamentary trick. After which the pile of bills went through without any objections.

At the end of every session there is a debate of speechmaking. A member is allowed, say, 15 minutes. He speaks 15 minutes, and then "asks unanimous consent" to have his remarks extended in the Record." No one ever objects, as the next day he will want the same courtesy. He may speak for 15 minutes, but the printed record will show a speech of a couple of hours. One day a young and callow member from Texas named Martin Dies, who had just distinguished himself by marrying his stenographer, and living with her under an assumed name, so that his parents should not find out his shame, he is only 41 years old, and he acts like 80, made a speech in which he bitterly attacked Socialism. Among the points that he used was that Socialism would break up the home. He denounced Roosevelt and Bryan as the three most dangerous Socialists in the country, and then his time expired. He had spoken an hour. He asked unanimous consent to speak 15 minutes more.

He got it. At the end of that time he asked unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. When I read the speech the next day, I found hereafter: "Die's remarks will appear hereafter." Die's remarks appeared, and after a few days it appeared. That which had been spoken after the additional 15 minutes was actually longer than that which he had given during the first hour. He had just availed himself of the opportunity to "extend" his remarks, so that when they appeared they bore no resemblance to the speech as actually delivered. If there were time here, there would be told a story of the altering of the Record in 1893 that would lead to a veritable romance of history. Why did not any member object, and thus kill the whole thing? Simply because there is not a member who is not doing the same thing, and if Berger were to object to Dies, then the next day Dies could object to Berger—and to Dies the question of two Dead-weights is of more vital importance than an old age pension, and his speeches are of more importance to him than Berger's are to us.

### He Had Them Stalled

That is how remarks are extended, and how speeches are made. So when a week or two ago Berger asked unanimous consent to address the house for an hour on the principles of the Socialist party, there was not a member who dared to object. He had to go through Mann, but Mann might want to speak himself, and Berger could object. So Mann reluctantly consented, and the house also consented. For there is this difference between the pension speech and the "mini" speech, which is being delivered all the time, while the second was a big affair, which meant a great deal to the whole house. They might have killed the first, and if Berger had retailed he would have been the best hated man in the house, but the latter is considered differently. So the speech was delivered, and a million copies will be sent over the land. Not that they love Berger or our party, but that they do not yet think him a political meeting. Dies, who was in the house at the time, and if they try to stop him he can stop them. So they had to turn the house into a Socialist mass meeting the day he spoke.—Feigenbaum.

## WASHINGTON News Notes

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Acting Attorney General Harr on Monday, in response to a promise made to Congressman Berger by the Attorney General Wickersham, instructed the United States attorney at Seattle, Wash., to agree to a reversal by the circuit court of appeals of former Judge Hanford's decision, cancelling the citizenship of Leonard Olsen, Socialist, which resulted in impeachment proceedings against Judge Hanford and his resignation. The United States attorney will file a stipulation which will practically be a confession of error. This is expected to cause the circuit court to restore Olsen's citizenship.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Charging that a Wall street conspiracy is responsible for the trouble in Mexico, Juan Pedro Didapp, representative here of the Mexico revolutionists, issued a statement today bitterly attacking the state department. "The state department is merely the creature of Wall street conspirators and financial pirates in Mexico," said Didapp. "Henry Clay Pierce and the Standard Oil company possess a monopoly of Mexican oil lands; big business in Mexico of John Hays Hammond, Jr., and Charles E. Duff, the president's brother—these are the powers which are forcing the state department to openly assist Madero's grafting despotism."

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Increase organized labor's representation in congress is the keynote of the 1912 political program to be announced tomorrow in the weekly news letter of the American Federation of Labor which sounds labor's campaign cry. Ignoring of the Socialist fight for labor legislation, the Federation is regarded as demagogic on Gompers' part.

President Taft is scored, but neither Governor Wilson nor Roosevelt is endorsed. The three planks are set out in full, with criticism for the Republican, and about equal praise given the Democratic and Progressive labor planks.

"The Republicans totally ignored the questions affecting the principles of justice and humanity," the Federation dictum recites.

### Plays Into Belmont's Hands

"The Democratic planks are an affront to the favorable planks of 1908, and the Progressive party is outspoken and favorable."

"With the Republican party, as long as it had entire control of legislation and the administration, it was impossible to get any consideration, much less any action on any fundamental question affecting the rights, interests and justice due the toilers, by congress, when the bill of grievances were presented to President Roosevelt or Speaker Cannon."

The political bulletins, approved by President Gompers and other labor leaders, calls on Union labor to elect municipal, state and national candidates that are favorable to labor.

### A Play For Platte Appliance

"Don't be deluded by fancy political programs that assume to transport the labor movement to some land of paradise," is the warning of the labor chiefs. "Oppose our enemies, whether they be candidates for president or other offices," the appeal concludes.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The action of the department of justice in stipulating for the reversal of the Hanford decision in the case of Leonard Olsen citizenship case is due to the efforts of Congressman Berger to get justice done for Olsen, though Olsen is a member of the Socialist Labor party, who attacked with his Detroit faction of the I. W. W., which has been big time and unscrupulous in its antagonism to the Socialist party. Mr. Berger prevailed upon the Socialist executive committee to appropriate \$100 to pay the nominal cost of Olsen's appeal, the attorney general having promised Mr. Berger that the government would move to correct what he condemned as a judicial outrage.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Sensational charges that the dynamite "planting" during the Lawrence strike was only an incident in a deep-laid plot to discredit unionism generally, made to the grand jury by city attorney Samuel J. Lawrence, were investigated today.

District Attorney Pelletier had before the grand jury Mayor Scanlon, Commissioner of Public Safety Lynch, who presented the children of the strikers looking to the James Bailey, an official of the American Woolen Mills company. All were asked point blank why, after O'Sullivan had declared he and his men could easily preserve order, they had compelled the strike on the part of the militia.

O'Sullivan told the jury in plain terms that the real cause of all of the Lawrence trouble was the desire of the city officials and mill owners to have the strikers to discredit, which would be discredited. When he refused to permit the police to do this, he asserted, he was opposed.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Dennis J. Collins, a bricklayer, dog fancier, indicted with William M. Wood of the American Woolen company, and Frederick Atteaux, head of the Atteaux Mill company, will be the star witness for the state when his associate was put on trial for the Lawrence strike.

It became known today that Collins has agreed to tell all he knows, claiming an attempt was being made to shift to him the blame to him. According to the story he told the District Attorney Pelletier he met both John J. Breen, already fined \$500 for "planting" the dynamite in Lawrence, and Ernest W. Pittman, who committed suicide rather than tell his story to the grand jury. Breen Pittman delivered a package to Breen. Collins says, and Breen, after dividing it into a number of bundles, gave them to Collins, who took them to Lawrence and placed each package where Breen told him to and where they were later "discovered" by the police.

District Attorney Pelletier also stated today that he will submit to the grand jury evidence showing that many Lawrence officials knew that the dynamite was to be planted.

No wage-carter is doing his full duty if he fails to identify his own interest with those of his fellow workmen. The obvious way to make common cause with them is to join a trade union and thus secure a position from which to strengthen organized labor and influence it for the better.—Ernest Crosby.

## HE TAKES YOU FOR HIS PATIENT MULE!



And Counts on Gompers to Keep You From "Fancy Programs" That Would Unseat Him!  
So Long as Gompers' Policy Delivers Workingmen's Votes Over to Capitalism's Politicians, the Parasites Will See That Labor's Slowly Increasing Wage Has a Constantly Diminishing Purchasing Power

## Socialist Campaign Has Struck Its Stride---Now Watch the Sparks!

BY J. L. ENDGAHL.

TRENTON, New Jersey.—There isn't any doubt at all about it now—the 1912 presidential campaign has struck its stride, and there will be much doing between now and election day, Nov. 5.

Having been the first to hold its national convention, and having first entered the fray, the Socialist party already possesses a strategic position and will no doubt make the most of it during the next two months.

There are many reasons why the voter is just now first turning his attention to the political situation. It is the usual case of the ordinary voter to think of politics in July and August, although the Socialist candidates, especially Vice Presidential Candidate Emil Seidel, who has been on the stump all summer, have been drawing excellent crowds during every one of the summer months.

### Takes Little Interest in Primaries

The Socialist party usually takes but little interest in the primary election. Its candidates are chosen through a referendum of party membership making the primary only a legal formality.

But where the Socialist party is strong even the primary is being used to serve its purpose. A big Socialist vote at a primary election often has an electric, psychological effect that is later felt in the party election. Where the fight between Socialism and capitalism is bitter this often gives the boss the opportunity he has been looking for. At the primary the voter must declare his political party. This gives the boss a list of the Socialist voters, and if any of these voters are to be found in his factory

or mill, the name may be transferred to the black list or enlisted in the army of the jobless.

### Gives an Opportunity

It gives the Socialist party organization, however, an opportunity that it is often quick to take advantage of. The list of Socialist party voters at a primary is a valuable asset to the Socialist party organization anywhere, getting the organization in touch with many Socialists and Socialist sympathizers it could not otherwise reach. This is in states where the voters' names are disclosed.

That Socialist party organization, either state, county or municipal, is very much lacking in resources when it cannot turn even capitalist political party made election laws to its own advantage.

It is said of the old party politicians in Milwaukee that they are forced to come to the officials of the Socialists to get the right interpretation and application of the election laws which they themselves have made.

### There Are Special Reasons

There are special reasons why the Socialist campaign should be now warming up, reaching a fever heat at least, by the end of the month. By all precedents the Socialists begin distributing their literature at least the sixth or seventh Sunday before election day. Even the eighth Sunday has in many places been determined upon as the great start-off, while there are even other Socialist party local organizations that are at it already. No doubt the best and most thorough work in this campaign will result through the distribution of literature

which is the real test of any Socialist organization.

Then those subscription lists are coming back from the shops, mills and factories, giving the Socialist organizations everywhere an opportunity to see just where they stand financially. This can be said to be true as well of the national campaign committee.

Without the necessary funds in sight it is a brave Socialist campaign committee indeed that sets forth on an extensive campaign. With the funds in sight speakers are secured and routed, organizers are put to work and the entire machinery of Socialist activity begins to hum with energy.

### Some Gompers' Policy

That there are enemies to be found and expressed on every hand is easily seen by the observing.

There is The Labor World of Pittsburgh. For instance, that appeared with a Labor day issue that seemed for all the world as if it had been bought outright by big business interested in decrying the working class voters of Western Pennsylvania. It has a page picture of President William Howard Taft and gives "Taft's Labor Declaration."

It is such conglomerations of lies and misrepresentations that the Socialist party must strive and succeed in overthrowing before it can make the big headway that it expects to achieve in this campaign.

Let it be that the workers wouldn't vote the Socialist ticket if they had the facts presented to them squarely. But with the capitalist press and their alleged own press, sometimes, mis-

representing conditions, they are too often misled to their own destruction.

### Debs in the South

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Two thousand persons heard Debs at Winter garden.

After calling attention to the capitalist influence back of the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive parties, Debs continued:

"The Socialist convention met and made its nominations without the funds that attended the other conventions. The members of the Socialist party pay dues, and it is the only party whose dues are paid by each individual member. We know where our funds come from. The Socialist party is the party of the future. It is the party that today appeals to the intellect, to the heart and to human sympathy. We believe that it is right to transfer to the people, as a whole, the great wealth producing machines so that all can enjoy their products, collectively. We believe that the people should own the railroads, the telegraph and telephone systems, the express business, coal fields, sugar refineries, the oil fields and all of the great industries and means of transportation."

"We want these things for the people as a whole and we are the only party that is sincere in an effort to get them and to use them co-operatively."

T. A. M. P. A., Florida.—After a 100-mile trip from Charleston, S. C., Emil Seidel, vice presidential candidate of the Socialist party, entered Florida and made his first speech in Tampa last evening. The hall was packed with an enthusiastic gathering. The doors were

now organized was started in 1887, the name being slightly changed in 1889. The growth was steady. In 1899 there were 8,000 members, in 1900 it had 10,000. In 1910 it had 25,000 and today \$6,600. The party has eight districts, and 15 that appear several times a week. The party has a majority in seven city councils, and is the largest party in many others. The parliamentary work of the party has been signally successful.

PHILADELPHIA.—The following telegram has been sent to Theodore Roosevelt by the campaign committee of the Socialist party of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1912.  
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
Spokane, Wash.

The Socialist party of Philadelphia believes that you will be glad of a chance to debate with Eugene V. Debs, the fundamental difference between Socialism and the platform of the Progressive party. Mr. Debs will speak here on September 28 in the new convention hall, Broad street and Allegheny avenue. The hall has a seating capacity of 20,000. The meeting will assure you a large audience, and therefore we think nothing should prevent your acceptance of this challenge, especially as we are willing to reimburse your expenses and provide a magnificent audience. This will nearly double the size of most indoor meetings, and would justify your trouble in coming.

Copies of this challenge have been given to the Philadelphia Press, the Wire reply immediately at our expense. CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY.  
Per Thomas Hirtwistle, Secretary.

The Socialist party has rented the convention hall for the meeting of September 28, when Eugene V. Debs, their presidential candidate, will address the largest audience ever gathered together in Philadelphia at a political meeting. There has been mutual ill will between Debs and Roosevelt, ever since the conspiracy to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, with the arrest and persecution of its officers, during Roosevelt's second term as president.

We should tell ourselves once for all that it is the first duty of the soul to become as happy, complete, independent and great as lies in its power.—Masterlinck.

### Seidel in Delaware

EN ROUTE WITH SEIDEL, WILMINGTON, Delaware.—This is the only commonwealth in the nation that is without a state Socialist organization. But when you have met a few of the Delaware Socialists, especially those here in Wilmington, you soon reach the conclusion that this is a condition which will not be for long.

It takes 200 dues paying members before a charter is granted for a state organization. They now have 150 members in Delaware and the fur is being made in an effort to make the necessary additional members to keep step with the remainder of the nation.

So far as the Delaware Socialist movement is concerned, it seems to be centered right here in Wilmington, which boasts English, German and Polish branches. Then there is the Upton Sinclair colony at Arden, eight miles from this city. This is the extent of the present work of organization.

### Big Demonstration

"This is the biggest Socialist demonstration that Delaware has ever seen is an effort to make the Socialist party put it as he looked over the

(Continued on 2d page.)











Every Saturday

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## FOR PRESIDENT

Eugene V. Debs  
OF INDIANA

## FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Emil Seidel  
OF WISCONSIN

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana.—The Terre Haute Socialists have rented a large tent with a seating capacity of 1,000 for five big meetings during the campaign. Carl D. Thompson was the first speaker on September 8, and the next one will be Arthur Dalton of London, on the 21. Kell Hargis, Socialist member of the British parliament, will be the speaker on October 2, and preparation will be made for an overflow meeting. At Terre Haute is in the heart of the Indiana coal district large delegations of miners are expected from the mining towns. Later on the local expects to arrange a big meeting in the tent for the Socialist presidential candidate.

MADISON, Wisconsin.—State Commissioner of Insurance Ekero on Wednesday announced that the department is preparing to start the insurance business for the state provided by the last legislature, and that it is expected by January 1 fully 500 applications will have been received. Physical examinations will follow and policies will be issued. Mr. Ekero said

many inquiries have been received relative to the business.

CALUMET, Michigan.—Mrs. Marie Gillet, a widow, will leave Monday for Ronchamp, near Paris, France, in response to a request from an aged priest, who, according to Mrs. Gillet's story, and a letter from the mayor of Ronchamp, written at the request of the clergyman, swindled her out of a large sum of money years ago by making himself instead of her, the beneficiary of a will, and who, conscious of his guilt, now asks forgiveness and has summoned Mrs. Gillet to Ronchamp.

## From National Headquarters

The following schedule of dates for Eugene V. Debs has been announced: September 21, Kansas City, Mo.; 22, Pittsburgh, Kan. (afternoon); 23, Carson, Kan. (night); 24, Muskogee, Okla.; 25, Little Rock, Ark.; 26, Evansville, Ind.; 27, Indianapolis, Ind. The dates for Emil Seidel for September are: September 21, Erie, Pa. (afternoon); 22, Buffalo, N. Y. (night); 23, Rochester, N. Y.; 24, Springfield, Mass.; 25, Manchester, N. H.; 26, Brockton, Mass.; 27, Woonsocket, R. I. National campaign speakers have been scheduled as follows: J. Kier Hardie, member of parliament of England, September 11,

# Half Despotic and Half Democratic

BY RALPH KORNGOLD.

There was a time, not so very long ago, when our political institutions were considered absolutely the last word in government, and when to say aught against them was to commit an offense little short of sacrilege. That time is now past. It is now quite openly acknowledged that our political institutions, as we inherited them from the founders of this republic, are inadequate to meet modern conditions. There is no reason why they should not be.

The founders of this republic knew nothing about railroads, or billion dollar trusts, or corporations, and could not possibly have foreseen the influence these gigantic industrial and financial combines would exert upon the government. They could not, therefore, have framed our political institutions in such a manner as to successfully resist this influence. As a result, one of the most important questions which confront us today is: HOW CAN WE MAKE OUR GOVERNMENT TRUST-PROOF? HOW CAN WE KEEP THE TRUSTS AND CORPORATIONS FROM MEDDLING WITH OUR ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS?

Various remedies have been proposed. In cities, the commission form of government has sprung into great favor. The short ballot has been advocated. The Initiative, Recall and Referendum have been hailed as the remedy.

The Recall of Judges and of Judicial Decisions has been proposed. Amendments to the National and State Constitutions have been discussed. But wherever any one of these remedies has been applied it has failed to produce the desired result. So, for example, the states of Oklahoma and Arizona

have very radical state constitutions. But Oklahoma, especially, is about as trust-ridden a state as there is in the Union, and in Arizona the Copper Queen Mining company still having things very much its own way. The Initiative, Recall and Referendum have been found in no way trust-proof. By means of "emergency clauses," the challenging of the signatures of the signers of petitions, the tying up of Recall cases in the Courts, and by injunctions, Big Business has been able to checkmate these otherwise very desirable measures.

The commission form of government has been tried extensively, but has had practically no effect in loosening the grip of the public service corporations. The Recall of Judges and of Judicial Decisions has not yet been given a very lengthy trial, but I venture to make the prediction that the trusts will be found in serene control of the government long after the noise about these newest reforms has subsided.

What is the matter? To paraphrase Abraham Lincoln: no nation can exist HALF-DESPOTIC and HALF-DEMOCRATIC. We cannot expect to have DESPOTISM IN INDUSTRY and DEMOCRACY IN POLITICS at the same time.

We cannot allow a few men absolute control of the great wealth-producing industries of this nation, upon which the very life of the entire people depends, and expect them to exercise no influence in politics. As Alexander Hamilton said: "The men who hold the purse-strings absolutely must rule."

It has been so at all times and in all ages, that the men who controlled the lives of the people of a nation, controlled the politics of that nation. Not until the people decide that they themselves are going to own and operate the industries, will the people be able to control the courts and the administrative and legislative bodies. WE CANNOT BE INDUSTRIAL SLAVES AND POLITICAL FREEMEN!

Comrades should be encouraged to hustle more than ever for the cause. The only drawback to the falling off to the Appeal list: At this crucial time we should be doing all in our power to keep the Appeal list on the upward grade, as now is the time that the trusts are making their final push. Get as many Appeal subscribers as you possibly can and fire them in TODAY. The Appeal list is the only thing that can save us now and now is the time to overcome it. Show the plutocrats what an organized army of workers can do. Everybody. One brood and away we go.

During the first eight months of 1912 the national office received for literature the sum of \$4,335.77. In the same period in 1912 the amount received was \$8,384.31. This does not include literature sold by the lyceum and campaign departments.

Odd, indeed, is the situation confronting the voters of Milwaukee who are following the non-partisan movement which was instituted to break up the Socialist party there. In the Fourth congressional district, Standpatters of both the old parties are expected to support William C. Cullen, the Democratic tariff-revenue-only plan. In the Fifth district the Republicans and Democrats are invited to unite in electing William H. Stafford, a Standpatter of the most pronounced type, who during his many years of service in congress never showed the slightest inclination to recognize the people's movement in politics, and who voted with the Cannon-Aldrich clique every time the sage of Illinois cracked the whip. On the non-partisan county ticket are representatives of every faction of both old parties. Fusion may be a good thing. But we'll warrant that Milwaukee Progressives will prefer to send Victor Berger back to congress rather than have Stafford in the harness again. Berger's Socialism can do no harm in congress, for he is too great a minority, but his honesty and constructive statesmanship already has left its mark in governmental affairs. The fusionists went too far when they tried to select a man who was opposed to Berger's theories. They chose one who opposes too many good ideas.—Racine Times.

What makes life dreary is want of motive.—George Eliot.

## Pennsylvania

Philadelphia intends to give Debs the biggest audience that he will face in the country. The city of Philadelphia is expected to have a seating capacity of 20,000 and the convention hall recently erected by the city is being broken to ticket sales. The goal set by the organization committee is to sell 100,000 tickets. The hall is located at Broad and Allegheny avenues. Local tickets should be sold at once with Local Philadelphia, 1205 Arch St., room 10. Tickets will be sold at 10c each, and the state for the coming campaign and all

(SEE PAGE 3.)

Tailor Shop Where Lawrence Dynamite Was Planted.

## "The Man Higher Up"

BY MARY BOYLE O'REILLY.  
On New Year's day of the present year a legislative act designed to alleviate conditions in textile establishments decreed the weekly hours of labor for women and children from 56 to 54. The American Woollen company promptly reduced wages 4 per cent, a cut approximating 50 cents a week, equivalent to the "ten hours of bread" as soon to become symbolic. Twenty-five thousand men, women and children struck against a reduction in wages that at best averaged \$5 to \$8, protesting with the desperation of chronic want against a starvation scale. How bitter their need was presently proven when the authoritative investigation of a congressional committee uncovered a deplorable state of affairs among thousands of foreign-born mill workers unable to afford fresh milk or meat. Eight out of every ten people in Lawrence are foreign in birth or parentage, sons and daughters of the vigorous, hard-working nations. Yet the textile earnings of a large number of adult employees were entirely inadequate to maintain a family. The walk-out which began without violence, was marked on the second day by some window-smashing with snowballs. The relative importance of such misconduct may be estimated from court records: Of the 296 arrests made during the nine weeks of idleness imposed on the 25,000 operatives, 114 cases were dismissed. Wisdom and humanity urged arbitration or such conciliatory methods as would hasten their return to orderly activity. Of the 35,000 people in Lawrence, 50,000 had no source of income but the mills. Yet the manufacturers determined to starve out the strikers. The second week opened with an arrogant statement from one great mill owner that "there was no strike in the city, but just mob rule." Unhappily, the taunt proved a keynote of incomprehensible facinorosity to follow. Conclusively or no, the president of the American Woollen company, trusted guardian of corporate property and good will, saw fit to incite by word

and deed the bitterest feeling that gathered and was shown. There are other factories whose workers were on strike, but none which focused the popular hatred and suspicion concentrated upon the Wood mills. The capitalists of New England must pay through years of covert antagonism for the rancor and class hatred so recklessly roused in one textile city. Beginning as a disgruntled protest against reductions equivalent to two hours weekly pay the arrogance of one man incited 20,000 mill workers to a well developed demand for both higher wages and better conditions. "In view of the character of the questions in dispute it seems plain that the manufacturers should be at least willing to discuss the matter in a spirit of compromise," wrote Gov. Foss (Jan. 26) to the honorable senate and house of representatives. But textile employers in Lawrence apparently thought otherwise. To work for a bread line wages enforced idleness soon means destitution and suffering. Even in "good times" the city's death rate per thousand of the population over 5 years of age is 16 per cent—more than twice the same mortality in Boston (26 per cent). Realizing these pitiful facts committees from the strikers endeavored to reach a peaceful understanding. Calling on the president of the American Woollen company, on January 3 and 23, on March 1 and 12. Not until ten working weeks were wasted and \$750,000 wages lost, were reasonable and legitimate demands granted. Now a Suffolk grand jury records an indictment for a diabolical plot to incite class hatred. Conspiracy is more dastardly than the employment of explosives. . . . But whatever the outcome of the trial, the last analysis will prove that the final responsibility rests on the men higher up.—Boston Traveler.

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\$200,000 in Bonds of \$100 and \$500 Each.  
I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to subscribe and pay for the amount of bonds specified, said bonds being issued by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, being the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars, bearing interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The bonds were issued and are secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are particularly described in the mortgage.  
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this..... day of..... A. D. 1912.  
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## Toledo Impossibilists Called

Local Toledo's desperate and mischievous (and treasonable) attempts to break down the national campaign through another embroiling referendum, this time aimed at a recall of the national executive, has called out the following reply, sent the Toledo local, by Branch 15 of Denver:  
"Under date of July 15 you sent us a set of resolutions passed by your local setting forth certain things with regard to the N. E. C. that involved serious charges true, and these you asked us to endorse. Our reply, willing enough to do as you asked if convinced you were right, wrote you for the facts that would back up your charges. Your reply under date of August 6 contained more allegations and some misstatements with regard to the national convention, but no facts of sufficient weight to back up your allegations, and so we decided not to endorse your resolutions. But again, under date of August 16, comes your third letter and the things you ask us to do, to second a recall for Comrades Berger, Spargo, Hillquit and Harriman, seems to us so unwise and childish and so like the work of an over-wrought imagination that we must refuse, and not only refuse, but try to show you how your course appears to us.  
"If you would see yourselves as we see you, you would see a group of well-meaning comrades making a grievous mistake. You would see a great movement just on the eve of a big victory, robbed of that victory and thrown back unnumbered years by useless and frivolous internal strife.  
"You would see the first rays dawn of the day of deliverance, and the wronged and toiling thousands, the wrung and cloud no bigger than a man's hand, but deepening and darkening as the fires of hatred and prejudice spread, and you would hear the agonizing, accusing cry of those thousands as they go down to darkness, defeat and despair; and you would look forward to the years rolling on and on over the wreck of the toilers' hope. It would not be a pretty picture, but, comrades, it would be a true one.  
"This is a year of wonderful opportunity; of opportunity such as never came to our party before. The parties of capitalism are broken upon the rocks. Capitalism can no longer hold them together. The principles we have so persistently taught through the storm and stress of past years have so permeated the minds and hearts of the great common people that today they must be reckoned with; and so the platform of the parties of capitalism are tinged with them. But ours the task, the Herculean task, now, this year, of showing the great common people that the parties of capitalism, no matter what their pretences, can never realize those principles. And ours the task of pointing out the only party that can.  
"This is our opportunity. This is the psychological moment for which we have worked and waited. The people

are ready to listen. But what do they hear? The call as by one voice to strike now and be free? No, the pity of it; they hear only a discordant jangle over personalities coming from within a great party that has planned itself upon being above personalities; and hopelessly they turn away.  
"The parties of capitalism fight their battles along the line of personalities. We hurl forth the accusations that they are guilty; they have no principles; at least none they dare come out in the open and defend. And yet we, with principles broad enough and deep enough and high enough to take in the toilers of the whole world, descend in the face of our panning opportunity, to the most groveling of personalities.  
"We accuse our national campaign manager of immorality, and demand, as did the self-righteous of old, that he be stoned to death; but we forget to wait for the guillotine one to throw the first stone.  
"We say that our N. E. C. is running a machine and we clamor for a recall of its members; but we forget that we built that machine and put those comrades there to run it. And so we let our great opportunity go by while we turn all our energies to the smothering of our organization. Does not such conduct on your part, as to justify the charge of our enemies that ours are not safe hands in which to entrust the destinies of a nation?  
"Now, comrades, let us lay all this petty bickering on the table till we get the big thing done. Our campaign manager is an able one; none deny that; let us accept the good work he can do, and not go out and blackmail our party for the sake of showing how much better we are than he. And let us not battle with a recall, which endures our one congressman to whose strong and fearless words a whole world gives willing ear.  
"Comrades, let us unite, solid and firm like a fortified wall, now, while the battle of Armageddon is on, and settle our little differences among ourselves after the battle is over. Is not this the wiser course?"  
[Signed]  
COMMITTEE FOR FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH, Denver, Colo.

## MILL BOSSES STUNG.

"Every shipload of the scum of the earth that is dumped upon American soil adds substantially to the army that is being recruited to some day destroy our government," said Fabrice, a magazine published by textile mill bosses. The editor then explains that it was the "scum of the earth" that made the Lawrence strike. He explains farther, "We predicted the outcome of opening our gates to the had men of every country on earth. What has failed to explain is why the mill bosses have not closed the immigration gates. The textile magnates have been able to get anything and everything they wanted in the United States, and in the past they have had just the kind of immigration they wanted. Stung!

## The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance  
The great opportunity for gathering a harvest of Socialist votes from the seed that has been sown by patient toil of the faithful pioneers of the past has arrived.  
You have just a few weeks left to garner in the sheaves for November 5. Taft, Wilson, Roosevelt and the parties they represent stand for the perpetuation of the system which exploits you and your class for all the traffic will bear.  
You Socialists and readers of Socialist papers in various parts of the country are now charged with the duty and mission of showing the toilers in your respective localities the farcical nature of the sham battles now raging between the different groups of Wall street's agents.  
YOU MUST SHOW THEM.  
You must show them who is pulling the strings and donating the funds for the candidates of the old parties.  
It is up to you to use every possible means to get the message of light to your fellow toilers.  
Our Milwaukee methods have proved effective in the past. I believe the same methods will win in your locality.  
ORDER THE HERALD IN BUNDLES.  
Organize a "bundle brigade" and place a Social-Democratic Herald in the hall door of every toiler in your community. This method of carrying on propaganda is not noisy but it is very effective. Remember, you get 100 Heralds for 50 cents, or 1,000 for \$5.00.

## THE SURE METHODS OF GETTING RESULTS

CONSIDER THESE FACTS.  
If you hold a meeting you are not sure of reaching many people who are not already Socialists. But by distributing the Herald you are sure of reaching everyone you go after with the message of Socialism.  
The pointed paragraphs, the cartoons and the articles on all phases of the present social and political dilemma are planned in the Herald so that some of them are sure to strike the message home to the reader.  
Distributing literature has the advantage over all other forms of propaganda activity because all can work at it.  
Order a bundle of Heralds each week from now until election for distribution in your locality. Only 50c per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

## Puzzles

### WORD HUNT.

A Socialist cloth bound book will be sent for the largest list of words from the letters of the word WEALTH, received before Sept. 30.  
ANSWERS.  
Nathan Stringer, California, wins the prize for the best correct list from the word "Victory," as published in No. 26.  
The Rebus in No. 27 puzzled all our little army of puzzlers. Some of the answers sent were as wide of the mark as wide could be. Here is the correct answer: "Debs and Seidel" (DEBEE SAND SIDIA).  
Puzzles

## A School Boy Editor

The Searchlight is the name of an unique gazette which is being published at Beloit, Wis. Under the title appears the following: "The world